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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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LONDON, *March* 23.

AMIDST the various exhibitions of zeal in the cauſe of Mr. Wilkes, none has appeared more remarkable than the following. A certain freeholder, in the eaſt of this city, the day after Mr. Wilkes's election for Middleſex, invited a few ſelect friends to dinner, after which, by way of deſſert, was ſerved in the centre of the table the form of a pavilion, intended to repreſent the *Temple of Liberty*, on the top of which was diſplayed a banner of paper inſcribed *Magna Charta*. The veſtibule was embelliſhed with No. 45, on each ſide of which, upon a map of the county of Middleſex, was a plate of olives and another of bread, emblems of plenty. In order to repreſent the three candidates, a diſh, containing 45 large *Wilkes*, was placed at the top, fronting the temple, and two plates behind it, at the bottom, filled with ſmall *periwinkles*. The contraſt produced a general roar of laughter; but while the toaſt of *Wilkes and Liberty* went round, down fell the *Temple and Magna Charta* together, at which the company were greatly diſcompoſed, and wondered at the cauſe, but their ſurpriſe ſoon ceaſed, when, on removal of a napkin, they diſcovered that the temple had been artfully placed upon a Scotch bonnet.

QUEBEC, *May* 26.

BY letters received at Montreal, from Detroit, we have accounts that two men, belonging to Iſaac Todd, Eſq; have been killed by the Indians, by which he has been a conſiderable ſufferer, and that other Engliſh traders have ſhared the ſame fate. It is much to be feared that Mr. John Quinn, and others, who are on the ſame ſpot, near Lake Superiour, will meet with the ſame unhappy misfortune, and that diſturbances will become more general among the Indians.

BOSTON, *June* 16.

FRIDAY laſt, towards evening, the officers of the Cuſtoms for this port made a ſeizure of a ſloop belonging to, and lying at the wharf of, John Hancock, Eſq; which veſſel was improved as a ſtore to put ſome barrels of oil on board, there being no room in the owner's ſtores on the wharf. After the officers took poſſeſſion of the ſloop one of them made a ſignal to his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, then lying off in the harbour; whereupon the boats belonging to the ſaid ſhip were immediately manned and armed, and made towards the wharf. Several Gentlemen preſent adviſed the officers not to move her, as there would be no attempt allowed by the owner to reſcue her out of their hands; but, notwithſtanding this declaration, her faſt was cut away, and ſhe carried under the guns of the Romney. This conduct provoked the people, who had collected on the ſhore; and in the diſpute the Collector, the Comptroller of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and the Collector's ſon, were roughly uſed, and pelted with ſtones, none of them much hurt. The noiſe brought together a mixed multitude, who followed up to the Comptroller's houſe, and broke ſome of his windows, but withdrew by the advice of ſome prudent Gentlemen that interpoſed. They were joined by a number of ſailors, and vagrant perſons, who were ſuſpicious of an intention to put them on board the ſhip. Theſe went in ſearch for one of the man of war's boats, and in their way met with the Inſpector of Exports and Imports; him they attacked, broke his ſword, and tore his clothes, but by ſome aſſiſtance he with difficulty eſcaped to a houſe in Queen's ſtreet. No boat being aſhore, between 8 and 9 o'clock they went to one of the docks, and dragged out a large pleaſure boat belonging to the Collector; this they drew along the ſtreet, with loud huzzaing all the way, into the Common, where they ſet fire to it, and burnt it to aſhes; they alſo broke ſeveral windows of the houſes of the Collector and Inſpector General, which were nigh the Common. No other outrage was committed that night.

There were ſome occurrences reſpecting the officers of the Romney preceding this affair which raiſed the reſentment of the populace. On the Sunday evening before a preſs gang went on board a veſſel juſt arrived from Glaſgow, and which came to anchor off the long wharf. The impreſſed men took an opportunity, while the man of war's men were furling the ſails for them, and got into the ſhip's boat and rowed aſhore. It being after ſunſet, ſeveral people had aſſembled on the wharf, in the cool of the day, who made way for the men to run up. The preſs gang, as ſoon as they could get to their boat, purſued them, crying ſtop deſerters; but no heed being given thereto, an officer on the wharf reſented it, which raiſed a clamour, and prevented the gang from landing. A few days after a young man, that had ſerved an apprenticeſhip in this town, was impreſſed out of an inward bound ſhip. Application was made to the Captain (who, it is ſaid, promiſed not to detain any inhabitant of theſe provinces) and he engaged to deliver him up, if an able bodied man was brought in his room; ſuch a one was produced for three or four guineas, but upon his being carried on board the Romney was refuſed, as the officers of the ſhip had been inſulted in the above affair; and many things were ſaid to the perſon who went to get the young man releaſed, reflecting on the town, and not without ſome threats. The day following a man was taken out of an Eaſtern veſſel by an armed ſchooner, that was bound to Halifax. Theſe tranſactions, with a proſpect of the trade and buſineſs of this and the other towns being in a manner ruined, raiſed ſuch a ſpirit of reſentment in the people that the Board of Commiſſioners (thoſe of them who arrived laſt November from England) and their other officers, together with the Collector and Comptroller for this port, as alſo the officers of the Romney, thought it moſt prudent to repair on board the ſhip.

On Monday the people in town were in great agitation; but leſt any tumult might ariſe at night, the conſequences whereof would be very prejudicial, a notification was poſted up in diverſ parts of the town requeſting the Sons of Liberty to meet at Liberty Hall on Tueſday the 14th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The expectation of this meeting kept the town in peace. Early on Tueſday morning the colours were flying on Liberty Tree, and at the hour appointed vaſt numbers of the inhabitants appeared at and near the Hall; but the weather being wet and uncomfortable in the ſtreet, they adjourned to Faneuil Hall, where it was propoſed to have a legal meeting called. Accordingly a warrant was iſſued by the Select Men to the conſtables to warn a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town at 3 o'clock, and ſeveral Gentlemen were nominated to prepare a draught of ſome matters proper to lay before them. At 3 o'clock the inhabitants met, but ſo great was the concourſe that they were obliged to adjourn from Faneuil Hall to the Old South Meeting Houſe.

It has been reported that the ſloop was ſeized becauſe no permit for loading was taken out at the Cuſtom Houſe before the oil was put on board; others report that it was for breach of the acts of trade in her laſt voyage, which was from Madeira; but which of the reports is right we are not able to inform the publick.

We have related the affair in as impartial manner as we were able; if there is any material miſtake, it ſhall be corrected upon notice being given.

JUNE 20.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, on Tueſday the 14th inſtant, preſent a larger number than was ever known on any occaſion, after very cool and deliberate debate upon the diſtreſſed circumſtances of the town, and the preſent critical ſituation of their affairs, it was unanimouſly voted that a committee wait on his Excellency the Governour of the province with the following petition, viz.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

To his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq; Governour and Commander in Chief in and over the ſaid province, and Vice Admiral of the ſame,

The inhabitants of the town of Boſton, in town meeting, legally aſſembled,

Humbly ſhow,

THAT your petitioners conſider the Britiſh conſtitution as the baſis of their ſafety and happineſs. By that is eſtabliſhed that no man ſhall be governed by laws, nor taxed, but by himſelf, or repreſentative legally and fairly choſen, and to which he does not give his own conſent. In open violation of theſe fundamental rights of Britons, laws and taxes are impoſed on us to which we not only have not given our conſent, but againſt which we have moſt firmly remonſtrated. Dutiful petitions have been preferred to our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, which (though, to the great conſternation of the people, we now learn have been cruelly and inſidiouſly prevented reaching the Royal preſence) we have waited to receive a gracious anſwer to, with the greateſt attention to the publick peace, until we find ourſelves invaded with an armed force, ſeizing, impreſſing, and impriſoning, the perſons of our fellow ſubjects, contrary to expreſs acts of Parliament.

Menaces have been thrown out fit only for barbarians, which already affect us in the moſt ſenſible manner, and threaten us with famine and deſolation; as all navigation is obſtructed, upon which alone our whole ſupport depends, and the town is at this criſis in a ſituation nearly ſuch as if war was formally declared againſt it.

To contend with our parent ſtate is in our idea the moſt ſhocking and dreadful extremity, but tamely to relinquiſh the only ſecurity we and our poſterity retain of the enjoyment of our lives and properties, without one ſtruggle, is ſo humiliating and baſe that we cannot ſupport the reflection. We apprehend, Sir, that it is at your option, in your power, and we would hope in your inclination, to prevent this diſtreſſed and juſtly incenſed people from effecting too much, and from the ſhame and reproach of attempting too little.

As the Board of Cuſtoms have thought fit, of their own motion, to relinquiſh the exerciſe of their commiſſion here; and as we cannot but hope that, being convinced of the impropriety and injuſtice of the appointment of a Board with ſuch enormous powers, and the inevitable deſtruction which would enſue from the exerciſe of their office, will never reaſſume it; we flatter ourſelves your Excellency will, in tenderneſs to this people, uſe the beſt means in your power to remove the other grievance we ſo juſtly complain of, and iſſue your immediate order to the commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Romney to remove from this harbour, until we ſhall be aſcertained of the ſucceſs of our applications.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

At the ſame time the town directed their Committee to prepare a letter to Dennis de Berdt, Eſq; in London, ſetting forth the conduct of the Commiſſioners and Officers of the Cuſtoms, and the Officers of his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, relating to a ſeizure made the preceding Friday, as well as the behaviour of ſome of the inhabitants the evening following, in an impartial manner, ſupported by affidavits, to prevent the ill impreſſions that may be made by a miſrepreſentation, and then adjourned to the next day.

At the adjournment on Wedneſday the 15th, the Committee appointed to preſent the town's petition to the Governour reported from his Excellency the following anſwer, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

MY office and ſtation make me a very incompetent judge of the rights you claim againſt acts of Parliament, and therefore it would be to no purpoſe for me to expreſs my opinion thereupon. All I can ſay is that I ſhall not knowingly infringe any of your rights and privileges, but ſhall religiouſly maintain all thoſe which are committed to me as a ſervant of the King.

In regard to the impreſſing men for the ſervice of the King, in his ſhips of war, it is practiſed in Great Britain, and all other his Majeſty's dominions, and therefore I cannot diſpute it in this part of them; but I ſhall uſe my utmoſt endeavours to get it regulated, ſo as to avoid all the inconveniences to this town which you are apprehenſive of, and from the knowledge I have of Captain Corner I have no doubt of my ſucceeding therein.

I cannot pretend to enter into any diſpute between you and your parent ſtate. I deſire to be a faithful ſervant in regard to both, and I ſhall think myſelf moſt highly honoured if I can be in the loweſt degree an inſtrument in preſerving a perfect conciliation between them. I can aſſure you that if it was as much in my power as it is in my will it would always be preſerved.

I am obliged by all kinds of duty, by my general inſtructions, and by his Majeſty's ſpecial orders, to protect, aid, and aſſiſt, the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms (appointed under the Great Seal of Great Britian, in purſuance of an act of Parliament) and their officers, in their perſons and offices; and whether they ſhall or ſhall not relinquiſh the exerciſe of their commiſſion, I muſt not fail to give them all the protection, aid, and aſſiſtance, in my power. If in ſo doing I ſhall give offence, I ſhall be ſorry for it, but I ſhall never regret the doing my duty.

I have no command over his Majeſty's ſhips, and therefore cannot iſſue ſuch orders as you deſire, nor indeed any order to the commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Romney; and it would be highly improper for me to make a requiſition to him to remove from this harbour, when I know he is ſtationed here by a ſuperiour officer, and cannot remove from hence but by his orders.

FRA. BERNARD.

The Committee at the ſame time reported the draught of a letter to Mr. de Berdt, which was read and unanimouſly accepted; and the Committee were directed to forward the ſame, together with ſuch affidavits as they ſhould obtain, by the firſt veſſel.

At this adjournment the town appointed another Committee to prepare inſtructions for their Repreſentatives, at this alarming criſis; and further adjourned to Friday the 17th, at 3 o'clock.

On Friday the town met by adjournment, and received the report of their Committee, and unanimouſly voted the following inſtructions to their Repreſentatives, viz.

To the Hon. JAMES OTIS, *and* THOMAS CUSHING, *Eſquires, Mr.* SAMUEL ADAMS, *and* JOHN HANCOCK, *Eſq;*

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the repeal of the late American Stamp Act we were happy in the pleaſing proſpect of a reſtoration of that tranquillity and unanimity among ourſelves, and that harmony and affection between our parent country and us, which had generally ſubſiſted before that deteſtable act; but, with the utmoſt grief and concern, we find that we flattered ourſelves too ſoon, and that the root of bitterneſs is yet alive. The principle on which that act was founded continues in full force, and a revenue is ſtill demanded from America.

We have the mortification to obſerve one act of Parliament after another paſſed for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue from us; to ſee our money continually collecting from us without our conſent, by an authority in the conſtitution of which we have no ſhare, and over which we have no kind of influence or controul; to ſee the little circulating caſh that remained among us for the ſupport of our trade from time to time tranſmitted to a diſtant country, never to return; or, what in our eſtimation is worſe, if poſſible, appropriated to the maintenance of ſwarms of officers and penſioners in idleneſs and luxury, whoſe example has a tendency to corrupt our morals, and whoſe arbitrary diſpoſitions will trample on our rights.

Under all theſe misfortunes and afflictions, however, it is our fixed reſolution to maintain our loyalty and duty to our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, a reverence and due ſubordination to the Britiſh Parliament, as the ſupreme legiſlative, in all caſes of neceſſity, for the preſervation of the whole empire, and our cordial and ſincere affection for our Parent Country, and to uſe our utmoſt endeavours for the preſervation of peace and order among ourſelves; waiting, with anxious expectation, for a favourable anſwer to the petitions and ſolicitations of this continent for relief. At the ſame time it is our unalterable reſolution, at all times, to aſſert and vindicate our dear and invaluable rights and liberties, at the utmoſt hazard of our lives and fortunes; and we have a full and rational confidence that no deſigns formed againſt them will ever proſper.

That ſuch deſigns have been formed, and are ſtill in being, we have reaſon to apprehend. A multitude of placemen and penſioners, and an enormous train of underlings and dependents, all novel in this country, we have ſeen already; their imperious tempers, their raſh, inconſiderate, and weak behaviour, are well known.

In this ſituation of affairs ſeveral armed veſſels, and among the reſt his Majeſty's ſhip of war the Romney, have appeared in our harbour; and the laſt, as we believe, by the expreſs application of the Board of Commiſſioners, with deſign to overawe and terrify the inhabitants of this town into baſe compliances, and unlimited ſubmiſſion, has been anchored within a cable's length of the wharfs.

But, paſſing over other irregularities, we are aſſured that the laſt alarming act of that ſhip, viz. the violent, and in our opinion illegal, ſeizure of a veſſel lying at a wharf, the cutting of her faſts, and removing her with an armed force in hoſtile manner under the protection of the King's ſhip, without any probable cauſe of ſeizure that we know of, or indeed any cauſe that has yet been made known, no libel or proſecution whatever having yet been inſtituted againſt her, was by the expreſs order, or requeſt in writing, of the Board of Commiſſioners to the commander of that ſhip.

In addition to all this, we are continually alarmed with rumours and reports of new revenue acts to be paſſed, new importations of officers and penſioners to ſuch the life-blood of the body politick, while it is ſtreaming from the veins; freſh arrivals of ſhips of war, to be a ſtill ſeverer reſtraint upon our trade; and the arrival of a military force, to dragoon us into paſſive obedience; orders and requiſitions tranſmitted to New York, Halifax, and to England, for regiments and troops, to preſerve the publick peace.

Under the diſtreſſes ariſing from this ſtate of things, with the higheſt confidence in your integrity, abilities, and fortitude, you will exert yourſelves, Gentlemen, on this occaſion, that nothing be left undone that may conduce to our relief; and in particular we recommend it to your conſideration and diſcretion, in the firſt place, to endeavour that impreſſes of all kinds may if poſſible be prevented. There is an act of Parliament in being, which has never been repealed, for the encouragement of the trade to America; we mean by the 6th Anne, chap. 37, ſect 9. it is enacted, "That no mariner, or other perſon, who ſhall ſerve on board, "or be retained to ſerve on board, any privateer, or trading ſhip "or veſſel that ſhall be employed in any part of America, nor "any mariner, or other perſon, being on ſhore in any part thereof, "ſhall be liable to be impreſſed or taken away by any officer or "officers of or belonging to any of her Majeſty's ſhips of war, "empowered by the Lord High Admiral, or any other perſon "whatſoever, unleſs ſuch mariner ſhall have before deſerted from "ſuch ſhip of war belonging to her Majeſty, at any time after "the 24th day of February 1707, upon pain that any officer or

" officers ſo impreſſing or taking away, or cauſing to be impreſſed " or taken away, any mariner or other perſon, contrary to the " tenour and true meaning of this act, ſhall forfeit to the maſter, " or owner or owners of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, 20 l. for every " man he or they ſhall ſo impreſs or take, to be recovered with " full coſts of ſuit, in any court within any part of her Majeſty's " dominions." So that any impreſſes of any mariner, from any veſſel whatever, appears to be in direct violation of an act of Parliament. In the next place, it is our deſire that you inquire, and uſe your endeavours to promote a parliamentary inquiry for the authors and propagators of ſuch alarming rumours and reports as we have mentioned before; and whether the Commiſſioners, or any other perſons whatever, have really wrote or ſolicited for troops to be ſent here from New York, Halifax, England, or elſewhere, and for what end; and that you forward, if you think it expedient, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, reſolutions, that every ſuch perſon who ſhall ſolicit or promote the importation of troops at this time is an enemy to this town and province, and a diſturber of the peace and good order of both.

Then the Meeting was diſſolved.

We hear that a Committee of both Houſes of the General Aſſembly were appointed on Saturday laſt to inquire into the grounds of the peoples preſent apprehenſions; that meaſures were taking, or had been taken, to execute the revenue acts of Parliament by a naval or military force.

The Commiſſioners, and other Gentlemen, are ſtill on board the Romney. We hear that orders are given to receive them into the Caſtle, and that they are to remove there in a few days, where they will hold their Board.

Letters from North Carolina mention that there are great diſturbances in that province, occaſioned by the act of Parliament prohibiting the iſſuing of any more Paper Currency.

Friday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's Sloop of war the Beaver, from Halifax.

KITTERY, *June* 2. This day, in the afternoon, we had a ſtorm of thunder; when Mr. Joſeph Fry of this town, and ſeveral others, were ſtruck with lightning, being in a houſe which is much ſhattered. It made a breach through Mr. Fry's clothes on his ſhoulder the bigneſs of a dollar, ſet his ſhirt on fire, ſplit the ſeam of his coat, broke ſome ſkin on his arm, and left it black, and paſſed into the ſeam of his breeches, and ſplit it open, marking the ſame as it went, cut off his garter, tearing his ſtocking to rags, and leaving a ſulphurous matter on it, taking away one quarter of his ſhoe, and leaving the like mark all the way.

We hear from Virginia that no goods imported from Great Britain, which are ſubject to payment of any of the late duties, are permitted to be expoſed to ſale by the merchants there, or even allowed to be kept in their poſſeſſion, but that as ſoon as any ſuch arrive among them they are lodged in the care of the Cuſtom Houſe there. It is thought by many perſons that if the merchants of the ſeveral colonies would deſiſt from importing any of thoſe commodities, ſubject to duties here, it would be the moſt effectual and conſtitutional method of getting redreſs of the grievance ſo much complained of.

NEWPORT, *June* 13.

CAPTAIN Job Eaſten, in the brig Britannia, arrived here laſt week from Monte Chriſto. The day before he ſailed a new Governour arrived at the Mount from St. Domingo, named Dongaſpah, who ordered all the Engliſh maſters on ſhore, and told them they muſt deſpatch their buſineſs as ſoon as poſſible, as the Preſident at St. Domingo had given orders that there ſhould be no trade carried on there any longer, and that no veſſels ſhould be permitted to ſtay there after the 20th of May. The Governour ſaid thoſe who had any debts due on ſhore ſhould be paid, and it was generally thought that he would order all the Engliſh veſſels away in 15 or 20 days, whether their buſineſs was ſettled or not.

The day Captain Eaſten ſailed a packet arrived from Spain, bound to the Havannah, but he did not learn any news brought by her.

NEW YORK, *June* 20.

LAST Friday night ſome villains made an attempt to break into the ſtore of Mr. James M'Evers, of this city, merchant. They bored ſeveral holes in the window ſhutters, oppoſite the hinges, with a view to rend them off; but the inſide ſhutters having ſmall bells fixed to them, which no doubt rung by the preſſure on the window frame, and the rogues imagining they would alarm the family, we ſuppoſe, made off without obtaining any booty. [*The expenſe of a few ſhillings, in all probability, has prevented the above ſtore from being plundered of a great value.*]

The ſame night a ſtore belonging to Mr. Theophilact Bache, in Petticoat lane, was broke open, and robbed of ſome barrels of pork and flower. Two ſoldiers are taken up, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the robbery.

The London papers mention that the laſt advices from Spain were unfavourable, and that it is thought we are upon the eve of a rupture with that Court. We alſo hear that private letters by the laſt veſſels agree in the ſame account, and mention the Manila ranſom as the immediate cauſe. The criſis of many important events ſeems to be near at hand.

By ſome late accounts from the Straits we learn that the French and Spaniards in that part of the world are very buſy in preparing for war, and that ſeveral tranſports with troops on board lately ſailed from Cadiz for the Spaniſh Weſt Indies.

JUNE 23.

Extract of a letter from an eminent merchant in London, *dated April*, 1768.

" Mr. Trecothick is juſt choſen Member for this city, and I am heartily glad of it, having done all in my power to effect it, becauſe I think him deſerving; and however ſome, nay many, people in America ſaid he was in the Weſt India intereſt, and not in that of North America, I, who know his actions very minutely, affirm that there is not a man in England who exerted himſelf more, or had a greater ſhare in the repeal of the Stamp Act, an act which, if not repealed, would not have left a man on that continent one ſhilling property, and therefore he deſerves their reſpect and gratitude.

" Mr. Wilkes loſt his election for the city of London, through his declaring too late, the confuſion and miſmanagement of ſome of his friends, and the barefaced oppoſition from above, with circular letters, ſigned by their ſervant Bodington. I rejoice, and ſo does all the town and kingdom, that he is juſt elected Knight of the ſhire for Middleſex, the moſt opulent county in the kingdom, and which ſurrounds London."

Many thouſands of the two following addreſſes to the Liverymen of London were diſtributed previous to the election.

On Mr. Wilkes's outlawry.

" In the 35th year of Elizabeth the Commons expreſſly voted *that a perſon* OUTLAWED MIGHT *be elected.* The Queen, in her ſpeech to her laſt Parliament, complained of their admitting *outlaws*, and repreſented that conduct of the Houſe as a great abuſe.

In 1604, Sir *Francis Godwin* being choſen Member for *Bucks*, the Chancellor vacated his ſeat, and iſſued a writ for a new election, when *Forteſcue* was choſen in his place; but the firſt act of the Houſe was to remove *Forteſcue*, and reſtore Sir *Francis* to his ſeat. At the King's inſtigation, the Lords deſired a conference on the ſubject; but were abſolutely refuſed by the Commons, as the queſtion regarded their own privileges.

Gentlemen,

Honour the man, protect and ſupport him, who has made your houſes caſtles, and your papers ſacred and ſecure againſt the deteſted violence of General Warrants.

For ſecuring this ineſtimable bleſſing, and advancing the cauſe of *liberty* to you, he was perſecuted, and obliged to fly his country. Reſtore him by your ſuffrages, and prove to all the abetters of deſpotiſm that the voice of the people is the voice of God."

By the laſt papers and advices from England, it appears that the election of Mr. Wilkes has exceedingly alarmed and irritated thoſe men in power who have for ſeveral years paſt been labouring to effect a total change in the Engliſh conſtitution, and to deſtroy that freedom and ſecurity of property for which the nation has been ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed, and to which it entirely owed its proſperity and grandeur.

It is thought that in order to keep him out of the Parliament they will endeavour to poſtpone his trial, and continue his confinement. Whether they will ſucceed or not, and whether the ſame ſyſtem of politicks will ſtill be purſued which has already produced ſuch a hideous train of evils, and from a proſperous, united, and happy people, has filled us with jealouſy, diſcontent, and animoſity, reduced us from affluence to a ſtate of general poverty, and driven us to the verge of ruin and deſpair, or whether *this ſyſtem*, or *the old Engliſh conſtitution*, ſhall any longer exiſt, will greatly depend upon the prevailing temper of the new Parliament, the diſcovery of which is waited for with anxious ſolicitude.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 23.

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter *county, June* 20.

" I NOW ſit down, under the ſhade of a friendly oak in the country, in order to give you ſome account of the late dreadful ſtorm here, the effects of which I have taken pains to examine, having rode ſeveral miles for that purpoſe.

" On Friday the 17th inſtant, about 2 o'clock P. M, the ſky was overſpread with flying clouds, apparently charged with heavy rain. The wind blew pretty freſh from the S. E. and thickened the clouds in the oppoſite quarter; ſo that about 4 o'clock there was darkneſs viſible in the N. W. attended with a diſtant rumbling thunder, and now and then a ſmall gleam of lightning, without any exploſions. The clouds deepened more and more in the N. W. and there ſeemed to make a ſtand, being oppoſed by the wind from the oppoſite points. At half after 4 they aſſumed a frightful appearance, and at laſt formed a large creſcent, with its concave ſide to the wind, and its inner edges tinged with a duſky violet colour. About 5 the wind veered about to the N. W. which immediately gave motion to the clouds, and diſcharged a moſt dreadful and deſtructive volley of hail. The ſtorm then proceeded in a S. E. direction, at the rate of about 12 miles in an hour, attended with a moſt dreadful noiſe, ſomething like the ſounds of cannon, drums, and bells, mingled together. The hailſtones were of various dimenſions, ſhapes, and forms; ſome meaſured 9 inches in circumference, ſome 7, whilſt others were no larger than peas. As to their forms ſome were globular, ſome ſpheroidical, ſurrounded with ſmall excreſſences or knobs; ſome elliptical, and ſome irregular and ſmooth, like pieces of broken ice. Such as were globular were endued with ſo much elaſticity that they rebounded from the ground like a tennis ball. This ſtorm divided into ſeveral branches, or veins (if I may uſe ſuch terms) all which kept the ſame courſe, but bent their fury moſt towards the mountains, hills, and high lands. At Suſquehannah the hail was as large as pigeons eggs, at Lancaſter about the ſize of peaſe, at Dunker town, and in the valley, between the Welſh and Reading hills, they were as large as turkey eggs, in ſome other places ſtill larger, and at Reading no hail appeared. The damage done by this ſtorm is very great; the county of Lancaſter alone, it is thought, has ſuffered ſeveral thouſand pounds. In many places there is not a ſingle ear of wheat, rye, barley, &c. but what is cut off; and nothing left but the green ſtraw, bruiſed and beat to pieces. It is melancholy to ſee fine plantations, and extenſive fields, which a few days ago waved with luxuriant crops, now lying waſte. Many able farmers, who expected to carry ſeveral hundred buſhels of grain to market, will be obliged to buy bread for their families; and many of the poorer kind will be ruined, and reduced to beggary. All theſe people are now mowing their late promiſing and rich crops, as fodder for their cattle. Their diſtreſs is truly moving and alarming. At Dunker town, it is ſaid (with what truth I cannot ſay) that cattle were killed by the hail; but certain it is that about Muddy creek, in this county, calves, pigs, fowls, &c. were killed in that ſettlement. The ground in the woods is as thick covered with green foliage, beaten from the trees, as it is with the fallen leaves in the month of October; and in many places the birds are found dead in woods and orchards. The N. W. ſide of the fruit trees are barked, and all the glaſs windows on that ſide, that were not ſecured by ſhutters, are demoliſhed; and even the rails of fences viſibly ſhow the impreſſions of the hail upon them. In ſhort, this ſtorm threw every perſon who ſaw it into the moſt dreadful conſternation, for the oldeſt man here never ſaw or heard of any thing like it."

JUNE 30.

A Gentleman in Lancaſter county, who favoured his friend in this city with an account of the late dreadful hail ſtorm, has ſince been pleaſed to furniſh the following remarks; which, as they cannot fail of being acceptable to ſuch of our readers as are of a ſpeculative and philoſophical turn, we are pleaſed with having an opportunity to inſert them.

" Upon breaking ſeveral of the *hailſtones*, ſuch as were *ſpherical* " were found to be compoſed of various orbs, or coats of ice, " encompaſſing one another like the coats of an onion, which " contained in the middle a tranſparent *nucleus*, about the ſize " of a ſmall piſtol bullet. In ſome this *nucleus* was opake, " with bright radiations iſſuing from it to the ſurface, like " thoſe diſcovered in breaking the ſulphureous *nodules*, or globular *pyrites*, found in ſeveral parts of the county. Some " were encompaſſed with fine *ſtriæ*, like the firſt ſhootings of " froſt in damp ground; and ſome were concreted into ſolid, " but irregular, lumps of ice.

" As the wind from the S. E. oppoſed the progreſs of the " clouds, which began in the N. W. we may ſuppoſe that the " firſt clouds, by being preſſed behind by the thickening ſtorm, " and oppoſed in front by the wind, were by that means forced up " into the colder regions, and that there this *nucleus* was formed " which congealed more and more as it fell through the water " clouds, and ſo received different coats at different ſtages. Such " hailſtones as appeared under other forms were in all probability " compoſed of a number of ſmall ones, which met, joined, " and congealed together, in their paſſage through different " clouds. The dreadful noiſe with which this ſtorm approached " proceeded, no doubt, from the ſtriking and claſhing together " of the large ſtones in their fall.

" How far this ſtorm extended I have not been able to diſcover, but from the beſt information yet received it began ſomewhere about *Shamokin*, divided into different branches, all " keeping pretty near a S. E. courſe, and deſtroying whole " plantations on this ſide and that, without touching others which " lay contiguous, and ended (at leaſt with regard to its deſtructive " fury) ſomewhere about Warwick furnace, in Cheſter county.

" How awful are the diſpenſations of Providence! JEHOVAH " rides in the whirlwind, and directs the ſtorm. He commands the " *ſnow* and *hail*, and they obey his word. Let us adore! let " us tremble!

" *P. S.* Much as I was ſurpriſed at the prodigious ſize of the " above deſcribed hailſtones, I was much more ſo in reading, a few " days ſince, an account given by Dr. HOOKE, in ſome of his " philoſophical papers, collected and publiſhed by Mr. DERHAM, " that he had taken the dimenſions and figures of ſeveral hail- " ſtones which fell in England, meaſuring 13 inches in circumference."

Sunday laſt came to town Capt. Graham of the ſloop Kingſton, bound from this port for the Grenades, who informs that he left our Capes the 6th inſtant, and on the 11th the ſloop ſprung a leak; that on the 12th it increaſed ſo faſt that they could ſcarce keep her free with both pumps, and were obliged to throw ſome of the flower and lumber overboard; that on the 13th he bore away for our Capes, and arrived off Townſend's inlet on the 24th, the hands being almoſt worn out with conſtant pumping.

Captain Haſelton, from Jamaica, on his paſſage ſpoke a ſnow from Gibraltar for St. Auguſtine, with ſoldiers on board, out two months.

Laſt Friday the ſloop Abigail, Capt. Anthony, arrived here from Rhode Iſland. On the 18th inſtant, off the back of Long Iſland, he had his topmaſt ſplit to pieces, his mainmaſt ſhivered, and two planks ſtarted, by lightning, which occaſioned a dangerous leak; the people on board were all ſtruck ſenſeleſs, for a few minutes.

Captain Tudor, arrived at New York from Antigua the 19th inſtant, in lat. 38, long. 70, ſays that he ſpoke with Captain M'Kinley, from Glaſgow, bound to Virginia; who ſome days before had ſpoke with one of his Majeſty's ſhips, homeward bound from the South Seas, that had ſome of the Patagonians on board.

Monday laſt, between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out in the roof of the gaol of this city; occaſioned, it is imagined, by a defect in one of the chimnies; but by the timely aſſiſtance, and uſual activity of the inhabitants, on ſuch occaſions, it was happily extinguiſhed without any damage, except ripping up part of the ſhingles.

From York county we learn that the ſtorm mentioned in our laſt has done conſiderable damage to about 30 plantations in that county.

The Legiſlature of South Carolina has lately paſſed an act of Aſſembly appointing circuit courts through the province, which for this purpoſe is divided into eight diſtricts: And the office of Provoſt Marſhal being ſet aſide, Sheriffs are to be appointed, for which purpoſe the Provincial Judges are to name three perſons, out of which the Governour ſelects one. But the moſt remarkable clauſe in the act is that which provides and ſettles ſalaries on the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, on condition his Majeſty will grant them patents during good behaviour. In this caſe the Chief Juſtice is to have 500 l. and the aſſociate Juſtices 300 l. ſterling per annum.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 30.

ORDERED, by the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly, that his Excellency's meſſage of the 20th of June, with the anſwer of the Houſe thereto, be printed in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt, T. WRIGHT, Cl. Lo. Ho.

Gentlemen of the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly,

THE King, our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, having been informed that a circular letter, a copy of which hath been communicated to his Miniſters, was in February laſt ſent by the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the colony of Maſſachuſetts to the Speakers of other Houſes of Aſſembly in North America, hath been pleaſed to order it to be ſignified to me that he conſiders ſuch meaſure to be of a moſt dangerous and factious tendency, calculated to inflame the minds of his good ſubjects in the colonies, to promote an unwarrantable combination, to excite and encourage an open oppoſition to, and denial of, the authority of Parliament, and to ſubvert the true principles of the conſtitution: But while I notify to you his Majeſty's ſentiments with reſpect to this matter, I am alſo to tell you that the repeated proofs which have been given by the Aſſembly of this province of their reverence and reſpect for the laws, and of their faithful attachment to the conſtitution, leave little room for his Majeſty to doubt of their ſhowing a proper reſentment of ſuch unjuſtifiable attempt to revive thoſe diſtractions which have operated ſo fatally to the prejudice of both the Colonies and the Mother Country; and I flatter myſelf that in caſe ſuch letter has been addreſſed to the Speaker of your Houſe you will confirm the favourable opinion his Majeſty at preſent entertains of his Maryland ſubjects, by taking no notice of ſuch letter, which will be treating it with the contempt it deſerves.

June 20, 1768. HORATIO SHARPE.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, *Eſq; Governour and Commander in Chief in and over the province of Maryland.*

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

IN anſwer to your Excellency's meſſage of the 20th, we muſt obſerve that if the letter from the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, addreſſed to and communicated by our Speaker to this Houſe, be the ſame with the letter a copy of which you are pleaſed to intimate hath been communicated to the King's Miniſters, it is very alarming to find, at a time when the people of America think themſelves aggrieved by the late acts of Parliament impoſing taxes on them for the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and in the moſt dutiful manner are ſeeking redreſs from the Throne, any endeavours to unite in laying before their Sovereign what is apprehended to be their juſt complaint ſhould be looked upon " as " a meaſure of moſt dangerous and factious tendency, calculated " to inflame the minds of his Majeſty's good ſubjects in the co- " lonies, to promote an unwarrantable combination, excite and " encourage an open oppoſition to, and denial of, the authority " of Parliament, and to ſubvert the true principles of the conſti- " tution," we cannot but view this as an attempt in ſome of his Majeſty's Miniſters to ſuppreſs all communication of ſentiments between the colonies, and to prevent the united ſupplications of America from reaching the Royal ear. We hope the conduct of this Houſe will ever evince their reverence and reſpect for the laws, and faithful attachment to the conſtitution; but we cannot be brought to reſent an exertion of the moſt undoubted conſtitutional right of petitioning the Throne, or any endeavours to procure and preſerve an union of the colonies, as an unjuſtifiable attempt to revive thoſe diſtractions which it is ſaid have operated ſo fatally to the prejudice of both the Colonies and the Mother Country. We have the warmeſt and moſt affectionate attachment to our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, and ſhall ever pay the readieſt and moſt reſpectful regard to the juſt and conſtitutional power of the Britiſh Parliament; but we ſhall not be intimidated, by a few ſounding expreſſions, from doing what we think is right.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in their letter to us, have intimated that they have preferred an humble, dutiful, and loyal petition, to the King, and expreſſed their confidence that the united and dutiful ſupplications of his diſtreſſed American ſubjects will meet with his Royal and favourable acceptance; and we think they have aſſerted their rights with a decent reſpect to their Sovereign, and a due ſubmiſſion to the authority of Parliament. What we ſhall do upon this occaſion, or whether, in conſequence of that letter, we ſhall do any thing, it is not our preſent buſineſs to communicate to your Excellency; but of this be pleaſed to be aſſured that we cannot be prevailed on to take no notice of, or to treat with the leaſt degree of contempt, a letter ſo expreſſive of duty and loyalty to the Sovereign, and ſo replete with juſt principles of liberty: And your Excellency may depend that whenever we apprehend the rights of the people to be affected we ſhall not fail boldly to aſſert, and ſteadily endeavour to maintain and ſupport, them; always remembering what we could wiſh never to be forgot, that by the Bill of Rights it is declared " that it is the right of the ſubject to petition the King, " and all commitments and proſecutions for ſuch petitioning are " illegal." R. LLOYD, Speaker.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

To the PRINTER.

THERE is no paſſion incident to either ſex attended with more uncommon ſurpriſing effects than love, none that hath more ennobled and exalted human nature, and none that hath made it appear more whimſical or debaſed; to demonſtrate which,

and as my firſt ſpecimen of proof thereof, accept of the following quotation from Burton's collection, and which was taken from Cauſin's *Holy Court*, tom. 2. "Eginardus (ſays he) ſecretary of ſtate to Charlemagne, Emperour of Germany, and King of France, having placed his affections much higher than his condition, made love to one of Charlemagne's daughters; who ſeeing this man of a brave ſpirit, and a grace ſuitable, ſhe affected him, and gave him free acceſs to her, to laugh and ſport in her chamber on the evenings. It happened on a winter's night that Eginardus, ever haſtening his approaches, and being negligent in his returns, a ſnow had fallen which troubled them both; for when he thought to go forth he feared to be known by his feet, and the *Lady* was unwilling that ſuch prints of ſteps ſhould be found at her door. They being much perplexed, love, which taketh the diadem of majeſty from Queens, made her do an act for her lover very unuſual for the daughter of one of the greateſt men upon earth. She took the Gentleman upon her ſhoulders, and carried him all the length of the court to his chamber, he never ſetting foot to ground, that ſo next day no impreſſion might be ſeen of his footing. It fell out that Charlemagne watched at his ſtudy that night, and hearing a noiſe opened a window, and perceived this pretty prank, at which he could not tell whether to be angry or to laugh. The next day, in a great aſſembly of Lords, and in the preſence of his daughter and Eginardus, he aſked what puniſhment that ſervant might ſeem worthy of who made uſe of a King's daughter as of a mule, and cauſed himſelf to be carried on her ſhoulders in the midſt of winter, through night, ſnow, and all the ſharpneſs of the ſeaſon. Every one condemned that inſolent man to death. The Princeſs and Secretary changed colour, thinking nothing remained for them but to be ſtead alive; but the Emperour looking on his Secretary with a ſmooth brow, ſaid, "Eginardus, hadſt thou loved the Princeſs my daughter, thou oughteſt to have come to her father, the diſpoſer of her liberty: thou art worthy of death, and I give thee two lives at this preſent; take the fair portereſs in marriage, fear God, and love one another." Theſe lovers thought they were in an inſtant drawn out of the depth of hell, to enjoy the greateſt happineſs in the world. The action of the Princeſs is ſubject to two conſtructions, becauſe the impulſive cauſe might be either a generous love or fear of ſhame, but that of her father diſplays the moſt noble and princely generoſity; an example of which kind would be very hard to be found among modern fathers, either of Royal or any leſs noble degree.

I am, &c.

A liſt of Members of Parliament that have been elected for Scotland.

EDINBURGH, Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart.
County of Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Gilmour, Bart.
Stirling, Thomas Dundas, Eſq;
Roxburgh, the Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot.
Dunbar, Lieut. Col. Patrick Warrander.
Lanerk, Captain Lockhart Roſs.
The burghs of Haddington, &c. The Hon. Captain John Maitland.
The burghs of Wigton, New Galway, Stranraer, and Whithorne, Auguſtus Selwyn, Eſq;
The burghs of Dumfries, Farquhar, Lochmaben, Annan, and Kirkcudbright, William Douglaſs, Eſq;
The burghs of Tain, Kirkwall, Wick, Dornack, and Dingwall, the Hon. Col. Alexander Mackey.
Fifeſhire, Col. John Scott.
Haddingtonſhire, Sir George Suſtie, Bart.
Peebleſhire, Right Hon. Lord Advocate.
Perthſhire, General Græme.
Airſhire, Archibald Montgomery, Eſq;
Aberdeenſhire, Lord Adam Gordon.
Bamfſhire, Earl of Fife.
Renfrewſhire, William M'Dowal, Eſq;
Roſsſhire, Right Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie.
Anſtruther, &c. Sir John Anſtruther.
Dumfermling, Culroſs, &c. Lieut. Col. James Maſtertoun.
Dundee, &c. William Pultney, Eſq;
Dyſart, Kirkaldie, &c. J. Townſend Oſwald, Eſq;
Glaſgow, &c. Lord Frederick Campbell.
Kincardinſhire, Col. Ricart Hepburn.
Dunbarton county, Archibald Edmonſtone, Eſq;
Rothſay, &c. Alexander Muir, Eſq;

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 14.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, *dated June* 13.

"WE are now in the greateſt confuſion imaginable. The Commiſſioners this morning have ſent their baggage on board the Romney, a 50 gun ſhip, frightened at their own ſhadows. Every thing ſeems to tend to diſorder. Where it will end I know not, but imagine there will be bloodſhed before it is over. You cannot think how we are treated by theſe Baſhaws, our coaſters; nay our fiſhing and pleaſure boats are diſturbed, threatened, and fired at, men preſſed in a time of profound peace, in a manner never practiſed in the heat of war. In ſhort they are doing all in their power to irritate the people, and provoke them to ſome reſolute meaſures which may ſerve as a pretence to rivet a ſtanding army upon us."

His Majeſty's ſhip Magdalen, Captain Calder, is ſailed from Norfolk for Boſton, having received orders for that purpoſe.

We have certain intelligence that there is a pirate on the coaſt of Porto Rico, in the Weſt Indies; a Bermuda built brigantine, called the Kouli Khan, mounted with 16 carriage guns, 24 ſwivels, and two cohorns, commanded by one Laurencine, who has under him 32 men of different nations, and generally ſails under Engliſh colours. She has taken ſeveral veſſels, particularly a brig from St. Euſtatia, a ſloop belonging to Curacoa, a ſloop and ſchooner belonging to Jamaica, and a ſloop called the Succeſs from Antigua.

Laſt Tueſday afternoon we had here a very hard rain, with thunder and lightning, which in ſeveral parts of the country round we hear was preceded by a violent ſtorm, that threw down barns, fences, &c. and did conſiderable injury to the fields of corn. Mr. Edward Power's houſe on Queen's creek was ſtruck with the lightning, the chimney thrown down, ſome of the rafters ſplit to pieces, and a Negro woman up ſtairs killed on the ſpot. One of the chimnies of Mr. Thomas Sclater's houſe in York county was likewiſe ſtruck by the lightning, and thrown down, and a cloſet door nigh the chimney burſt open, but providentially none of the family were hurt. Two Negroes belonging to a neighbour of Mr. Sclater's were ſtruck down, and a dog killed cloſe by them. Some cattle were killed at a plantation near this city. Mr. Curle's houſe near Hampton was ſtruck ſome days before, and himſelf almoſt killed; and the houſe of Ryland Randolph, Eſq; in Henrico, was ſtruck the 6th inſtant, by which part of the chimney was thrown down, the roof ſhattered, the windows broken, and other damage done, but no perſon hurt. In ſhort, by accounts from different parts of the country, there has been much damage done lately by lightning.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

JULY 9. Thomas, George Blin, from the lower diſtrict, in ballaſt.

Cleared.

JULY 11. America, Robert Park, for Greenock, with 350 hhds. of tobacco, 1 barrel of rum, 300 ſtaves, and 300 hoops.

Advertiſements.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE

Virginia Almanack,

For the year of our Lord God

1769.

Containing, beſides what is uſual, Doctor TISSOT's treatment and cure of the following diſorders, &c. Burns, Wounds, Bruiſes, Ulcers, Frozen Limbs, Ruptures, Boils, Whitlows, Thorns, Splinters, &c. piercing into the ſkin or fleſh, Warts, and Corns; approved remedies for many other diſorders, ſome choice and uſeful receipts, entertaining obſervations for each month, and other pieces of amuſement. Alſo *North Carolina* court days.

In the Brilliant, *Captain* Robertſon, *from* London, *we have imported the following* BOOKS *for the uſe of* SCHOOLS, *viz.*

RUDDIMAN's Rudiments & Grammar. Clark's Introduction, and his tranſlations of Cordery, Eraſmus, Eutropius, Saluſt, Juſtin, Ovid, Nepos, and Æſop.—Mair's Introduction.—Tyro's Dictionary (a very uſeful book for young ſtudents) and his tranſlation of Saluſt.—Arrol's Nepos.—London Vocabulary.—Proſodia Conſtrued.—Lilly's and Ward's Grammars.—Caſtalio's Dialogues.—Stirling's Phædrus.—Ciceronis Orationes, Saluſt, Juſtin, Cornelius Nepos, Juvenal, and Florus, Delphini.--Horace Minellii.--Maittaire's Ovid.--Pearce's Longinus.—Trapp's Prælectiones.—Tully's Offices.—Schrivelii Lexicon.—Greek Grammar.—Greek Sententiæ.—Clark's and Maittaire's Homer.—Boyer's Dictionary and Grammar.—Pamela, Memoirs of Madam Pompadour, and the Chineſe Spy, in French.—Johnſon's and Dyche's Dictionaries, Spelling Books, Horn Books, Pſalters, Bibles, Teſtaments, and a variety of pretty books for children.

Alſo the following BOOKS, viz.

Ferguſon's Aſtronomy and Lectures.—Cunn's Euclid.—Cheſelden's Anatomy.—Dictionarium Ruſticum.—Farrier's Dictionary.—Hook's Roman Hiſtory, 9 Vols.—Harte's Guſtavus Adolphus, 2 Vols.--Yorick's Sermons, 4 Vols.--Spincke's Devotions.--The Brent, the Bullfinch, and Warbler's Delight, choice collections of Engliſh ſongs.—Church Bibles and Prayer Books, alſo neat Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books.

PURDIE & DIXON.

NORFOLK, *July* 5, 1768.

I INTEND for GREAT BRITAIN ſoon.
JOHN HENDERSON.

NORFOLK, JULY 6, 1768.

THE ſubſcribers take this method to inform the publick that they continue to diſpoſe of goods on commiſſion, both at publick and private ſale; they alſo return thanks to thoſe Gentlemen who have favoured them with their commands, and hope for a continuance of their commiſſions.

GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

N. B. JAMES GILCHRIST intends for *Great Britain* immediately, and to return in a few months.

To be SOLD *at vendue, in* York *town, for ready money, next court day,*

A PARCEL of LINENS, and *German* and *Britiſh* OSNABRUGS. They will be ſold by the package, or in ſmall parcels, as ſhall beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

1 THOMAS LILLY.

To be LET *on* CHARTER, *to any part of* EUROPE,

A SHIP of three hundred and fifty hhds. or thereabouts. Apply to the ſubſcriber, in NORFOLK.

NEIL JAMIESON.

Who has for SALE

Barbades, Antigua, St. Kitt's, and *Jamaica* RUM, muſcovado SUGAR, PIMENTA, GINGER, and MOLOSSES; alſo a few caſks of the fineſt particular *Madeira* WINE, *London* market do. *New York* and *Virginia* quality do. and a few caſks of fine *Madeira* MALMSEY do. alſo a few hhds. of *Cuninghame's* STRONG BEER; on reaſonable terms, for caſh or credit.

Northumberland, July 1, 1768.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon.
JAMES M'CALL.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, for ready money only, at the water ſide in* York *town, by* John Tyler, *Marſhal of the Court of Admiralty, on* Tueſday *the* 19*th of this inſtant* (July) *for the benefit of the enſurers,*

THE rigging, ſails, anchors, cables, and other materials, belonging to the ſnow *Charles, of London,* lately wrecked on the *Eaſtern Shore*; alſo great part of her cargo, conſiſting of woollens, linens, iron ware, &c. of all ſorts, ſaved out of the ſaid wreck. All perſons concerned in the remainder of the cargo ſo ſaved, and not enſured, are deſired to attend there to adjuſt and pay their proportions of the ſalvage of the ſaid goods, and to take their goods, otherwiſe ſuch goods will be ſold according to law.

2 WILLIAM WATERMAN.

To be SOLD *at publick ſale, at* Lancaſter *court-houſe, on* Thurſday *the* 21*ſt of this inſtant* (July) *at publick vendue, and to be entered on at Chriſtmas,*

A TRACT of LAND in *Eſſex* county, whereon the ſaid *Hipkins* formerly lived, containing about 600 acres, on which are ſeveral valuable improved meadows; the land in general level, and in good order for cropping; has on it as good apple and peach orchards as any in the colony, beſides a great variety of other valuable fruit trees, and every other convenience neceſſary to be on a plantation to make it complete. Alſo will be ſold at the ſame time and place, and on the ſame terms, a piece of leaſed land, lying in *Caroline* county, within 2 miles of the other, containing about 156 acres; has on it all convenient houſes, &c. for cropping, is freſh, and in good order. Likewiſe will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, and on the ſame terms, a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, hogs, and ſheep, and a variety of houſehold and kitchen furniture, among which are many valuable beds, plate, &c. Bond, with approved ſecurity, will be required by

LE ROY HIPKINS, } Executors.
SAMUEL HIPKINS, }

7

To be SOLD *on reaſonable terms, by the ſubſcriber,*

BETWEEN eight and nine hundred acres of LAND, lying in *Prince Edward* county, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, with two rooms below, all other convenient houſes for cropping, and ground cleared ſufficient to work ſix hands. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the ſame by applying to Mr. *John Leigh*, who lives on the premiſes. One half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in twelve months.

ZACHARIAS LEIGH.
DAVID GREENHILL.

To be SOLD *at publick ſale, at* Lancaſter *court-houſe, on* Thurſday *the* 21*ſt of this inſtant* (July) *being court day,*

TWO gold watches for a Gentleman and Lady, ſundry ſets of buckles, earrings, necklaces, &c. a Lady's riding dreſs, and Gentlemens wearing apparel, conſiſting of ſeveral ſuits of clothes, hats, wigs, ſtockings, and ſundry other things too tedious to mention, the property of a Gentleman in *Britain*.

JOHN GORDON.

N. B. At the ſame time will be ſold a neat poſt chariot, with harneſs for two horſes.

ROBERT GILBERT,

BOOT and SHOEMAKER, &c.

HEREBY acquaints the publick that he has opened ſhop near the Capitol in *Williamſburg*, where he intends carrying on his buſineſs in all its branches, *viz.* ſhoe or channel, calf or buckſkin boots, jockey do. and ſplatterdaſhes, mens plain, ſtitched, ſpring, and wood-heeled, ſhoes and pumps, calf or dogſkin; campaign, ſingle, double, or turned channels, ſlippers, blue or red turkey, cork ſoles, and galloches; womens leather, ſtuff, ſilk, and braided ſhoes and pumps, ſlippers, cork ſoles, galloches, and clogs. As he imports the whole of his materials from *Great Britain*, where punctual payments are required, he propoſes ſupplying Ladies and Gentlemen with any of the above articles on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on their work being ſpeedily executed, in the genteeleſt and neweſt faſhions, and in ſuch a manner as he hopes will merit a continuance of their favours.

GLOUCESTER, JUNE 25, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber deſires to inform the publick that he has rented *Capahoſick* ferry, on *Gloucester* ſide, with the ferrymen and boats, which are as good as any in the colony; and as there is a good new boat that will carry nine horſes, and able hands, on the other ſide, and one or two boats, if wanted, from this ſide, or pettiaugers, for foot paſſengers, I hope travellers will always chooſe to ſave riding 18 miles round to *Williamſburg*, as it is that at leaſt from moſt parts of *Gloucester* and *Middleſex*, and all the lower parts of the *Northern Neck*, than croſs at *York* or *Weſt Point* ferries.

JOHN GUTTERY.

N. B. No credit can be given, as I am obliged to pay the rent monthly.

J. G.

King William, June 29, 1768.

I SHALL leave the colony in a few weeks.
WILLIAM MACON.

To be SOLD *at publick vendue, next* York *court day, for ready money,*

A LARGE quantity of muſcovado ſugar, in hogſheads, tierces, and barrels, by the caſk or altogether, as the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall think fit.

To be SOLD *for caſh, at* Cumberland *court-houſe, on* Monday *the* 25*th of* July,

TWELVE likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES.

4

To be SOLD *at* King William *court-houſe, on the* 15*th of* September *next,*

SIX hundred and twenty three acres and a half of rich tobacco LAND, near 300 acres low grounds, inferiour to none in the colony, as is the high land. The ſaid land lies on the north ſide of the ſouth fork of *Pamunkey* river, in the county of *Hanover*, about 25 miles from *Page's* and *Shockoe* warehouſes, and is part of a tract formerly advertiſed for ſale by the ſubſcriber, therefore think it needleſs to deſcend to particulars. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Meſſ. *Carter Braxton* and *William Aylett* in *King William* county, or to *Bartholomew Dandridge*, Eſq; and the ſubſcribers, in *New Kent* county. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond and good ſecurity.

6 JOHN AYLETT.

POETS CORNER.

On FRIENDSHIP.

WHEN friendſhip's ſacred ſympathies inſpire,
Who can reſiſt the muſe's kindling fire?
Friendſhip, thou deareſt bleſſing Heaven beſtows!
Balm of our cares! and ſoftener of our woes!
I at thy ſhrine my willing tribute pay,
And to thy honour conſecrate the lay.
Thy form is lovely, and thy fruits divine;
For love and peace, and truth, and joy, are thine;
And kindred ſouls, who feel the generous flame,
Enjoy a fund of bliſs that wants a name.
Ye ſons of wine! that o'er your cups pretend
Eternal ſervice to your jovial friend,
When the warm fumes forſake your reeling brains,
Say of your boaſted friendſhip what remains?
How oft, alas! what bitter hate ſucceeds!
What broken vows! and what atrocious deeds!
How oft in ſmoke your loud profeſſions end,
And the ſmooth flatterer ſupplants the friend!
Ye ſons of intereſt! whoſe benighted ſouls
Are cold and dark as winter at the poles,
Say when your *favourite point* is once obtain'd,
Your purſe repleniſh'd, and your neighbour's drain'd,
When pinching poverty diſtracts his breaſt,
Will then your friendſhip firmly ſtand the teſt?
Will friendſhip then the needful aid ſupply,
And wipe the burſting tear from ſorrow's eye?
Friendſhip's a pure, a Heaven-deſcended flame,
Worthy the happy region whence it came,
The ſacred tie that virtuous ſpirits binds,
The golden chain that links immortal minds.
Not the obſequious fop whoſe words beguile,
Who lives or dies as you or frown or ſmile;
Nor, whom *immenſely complaiſant* we find,
Thoſe humble ſervants of all human kind,
Nor joyous buck, nor vain aſſuming ape
(Who ſhows your friendſhip in a modiſh ſhape)
Nor rake nor ſpendthrift, nor time-ſerving tool,
Nor fawning knave, nor ſelf-ſufficient fool,
Can feel the joy true amity imparts
To gentle boſoms, and to honeſt hearts:
To vice and ſhame the charmer's all unknown,
She lives and reigns in virtuous breaſts alone.

To be SOLD *on the premiſes, on* Wedneſday *the 3d of* Auguſt *next, for ready money, by virtue of a deed of truſt made to me,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Rawanty* creek, in *Dinwiddie* county, containing 1000 acres, and lies about 13 miles from *Peterſburg*. And on the day following will be ſold, at *Peterſburg*, nine valuable Negro SLAVES. Both the land and ſlaves were the property of M. *John Butler*, who will ſhow them to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

Tf JOHN THOMPSON, Truſtee.

JUNE 21, 1768.

RUN away from Col. PHILIP ROOTES's, in *King* and *Queen* county, a Negro man named HARRY, belonging to the ſubſcriber, about 6 weeks ago. He is about 22 years old, a likely well made thick fellow, has remarkable large legs, and had with him his cotton clothes. He was bought at Col. *Thomas Moore*'s ſale at *Frederickſburg*, and is ſuppoſed to be lurking about the neighbourhood of Mr. *David Pannell*, in *King William* county. Whoever apprehends and conveys the ſaid Negro to Col. *Rootes* ſhall receive 20 s. reward, beſides the allowance by law.

4 ROGER DIXON.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, a large bay mare, with a white ſpot in her forehead, one of her hind feet white, her breaſt and down her fore legs mixed with white ſpots, but neither dockt nor branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. B. GREEN.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Goochland*, laſt *July*, a tall ſlim black *Virginia* born fellow named DICK, about 35 years old, has a ſurly look, and remarkable red eyes; had the uſual clothing of labouring Negroes, and is ſuppoſed to be harboured in MIDDLESEX county, where he formerly lived. He is very ſenſible, and will endeavour to impoſe upon the publick, and paſs for a freeman; and as I have been lately informed that he intends to leave the colony, I muſt therefore entreat all commanders of veſſels, and others, that if ſuch a perſon ſhould offer his ſervice they will have him ſecured and delivered to the ſubſcriber, who will give FIVE POUNDS reward. Tf LEONARD PRICE.

WILLIAMSBURG, JUNE 12, 1768.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, on Monday laſt, a Virginia born Negro man ſlave named JEFFERY, about 5 feet 3 inches high, about 25 years old, has on an oſnabrug ſhirt, cotton waiſtcoat, and leather breeches, ſays he belongs to Jedidiah Thomas, of Edgcumbe, North Carolina, to whom he was ſold laſt fall by Sacheverel Slaughter, of James City county. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of 9 WILLIAM LANE.

To be SOLD,

FOUR LOTS in the town of *Frederickſburg*, on one of which is a handſome brick houſe, with two out-houſes for offices not quite finiſhed; to which another lot adjoins, proper for a garden; and below is a river ſide lot, on deep water, adjoining the lower ferry; and a fourth on a croſs ſtreet, near enough to the houſe to be convenient for ſtables, *&c.* Inquire of Mr. *Roger Dixon* in *Frederickſburg*, or the ſubſcriber in *Glouceſter*.

JOHN DIXON.

N. B. If I ſell the above houſes, *&c.* I would alſo ſell a valuable eſtate adjoining the town of *Falmouth*, about two miles from *Frederickſburg*. 2m

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COMMITTED to the gaol of SUSSEX county a middle ſized Negro woman, who appears to be half gone with child, has on a *Virginia* cloth waiſtcoat and petticoat, ſays her name is PAT, and that ſhe belongs to *Edward Munford* of *North Carolina*. The owner may have her, by applying to the gaol of the ſaid county.

3m JAMES JONES, Sheriff.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 12, 1768.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, on *Thurſday* laſt, a *Mundingo* Negro man ſlave named PETER, about 5 feet 5 inches high, about 35 years old; has on an oſnabrug ſhirt, cotton waiſtcoat, and white *Virginia* cotton breeches, and has ſeveral ſcars on his forehead and breaſt, occaſioned by the yaws. He ſays he belongs to *James Taylor* of *South Carolina*, formerly belonged to *Thomas Kemp* of *Glouceſter*, and ſold to *Robert Crawley*, who ſold him to the ſaid *Taylor*. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of 9 WILLIAM LANE.

To be SOLD *on very reaſonable terms, altogether or in parcels, and may be entered on next fall,*

THREE thouſand ſix hundred and four acres of well timbered and watered LAND, lying on both ſides *Meherrin* river, in the counties of *Lunenburg* and *Mecklenburg*, about 75 miles from *Peterſburg*, great part of which is very fine tobacco land, and on the reſt there is an excellent range for ſtock. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the ſame by applying to *William Naiſh*, on the premiſes. For terms inquire of Col. *Archibald Cary* in *Cheſterfield* county, Mr. *Bathurſt Skelton* in *Charles City*, Mr. *Thomas Fleming*, Mr. *William Heming*, or the ſubſcriber, in *Cumberland* county.

Tf SUSANNA FLEMING.

To be SOLD, *at private ſale,*

SIX thouſand five hundred acres of Land, in *Charles City* county, pleaſantly ſituated on *James* river; four acres of land, with a water griſt mill, on *Moyſer*'s creek, in the ſame county; and 2000 acres of land in *Halifax* county. They will be ſold altogether or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe lands were the eſtate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his truſtees) for the benefit of his creditors. As the ſale of theſe lands has been before advertiſed, but not effected, it may not be improper to aſſure the publick that an abſolute diſpoſal of them is now intended, and that we ſhall at all times be ready to receive propoſals for the whole or any part thereof. Mr. *John Chriſtian*, who lives thereon, will ſhow the lands in *Charles City*.

Tf RICHARD RANDOLPH.
JAMES BELSCHES.
JERMAN BAKER.

HENRICO, *May* 3, 1768.

LOST from *Buſh* river, in *Prince Edward*, ſome time in JULY laſt, two three year old colts; one a horſe, docked ſhort; the other a mare, her dock about 7 or 8 inches long. They are both 14 hands high, or near it, though perhaps they have grown ſince I loſt them, and branded on the near haunch and ſhoulder RYR in a piece. Whoever delivers them to me at *Turkey Iſland*, or to JOSHUA BLANTON, overſeer on the plantation they went from, ſhall receive 40 s. clear of expenſes.

Tf RYLAND RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD,

SIX LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Nixonton*, whereon is a large dwelling-houſe, a new large kitchen, a warehouſe and wharf, ſtorehouſe, garden, and ſeveral convenient out-houſes, beautifully ſituated on *Little* river, in the province of *North Carolina*. For terms apply to Mr. *Thomas Jack*, merchant at *Nixonton*, or to the ſubſcriber in *Nanſemond*.

Tf LEMUEL RIDDICK.

N. B. Long credit will be allowed.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inſpection at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield*'s, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10l. each,		L. 4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY's, in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are all ſold, of which notice ſhall be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompſon* and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

A SCHEME,

For diſpoſing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous ſituation of this eſtate is too well known to require a particular deſcription, though it may be neceſſary to inform the publick that the obſtructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will ſhortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the ſaid towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both ſafe and eaſy for upwards of two hundred miles above the ſaid Falls, and a communication opened to the weſtern frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than ſixty or ſeventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; ſo that the immenſe treaſure of that valuable country muſt neceſſarily be brought to market to one or other of the aboveſaid towns, which will occaſionally raiſe the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	Value.	Rents.
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each ſide, and 2000 acres of back land, the further eaſt part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,		L. 8000	
Inſpection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchaſe,		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do.		90	7 10
Joſeph Hopkins, at do.		60	5
John Shackelton, at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,		540	45
Ferry on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years purchaſe, with half an acre of land on the bank,		2000	100
A fiſhery on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years do.		600	30
Number of improved lots,	12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25l. each,	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of *James* river, in *Cheſterfield* county,	312	L. 21,676	L. 428
Shockoe inſpection, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 780	L. 65
Byrd's do. at do.		780	65
Watſon's, at do.		720	60
James Buchanan, at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do.		420	35
George Ellis, at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do.		480	40
David Roſs, at do.		480	40
Thomas Younghuſband, at do.		540	45
James Rozer, at do.		60	5
James Howling, at do.		60	5
John M'Keind, at do.		144	12
M'Pherſon & Menzies, at do.		420	35
James Daley, at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do.		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fiſhery, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,	17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30 s. per acre,	100	15,000	
10 iſlands, on ſome of which are very valuable fiſheries,	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25l each,	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north ſide of *James* river,	527	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of do. as above,	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.	839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5l. each,		L. 50,000	

The ſaid lottery will certainly be drawn at *Williamſburg* in NOVEMBER next, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLY THORNTON, Eſq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Eſquires, truſtees for the ſame, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the truſtees, alſo of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the ſubſcriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— ⁂ All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.